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STATE DOCUMENTS

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

THE SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM COMMISSION

1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976



Printed Under the Direction of the
State Budget and Control Board

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM COMMISSION

To His Excellency, the Honorable James B. Edwards, Governor of South Carolina, and to the Honorable Members of the General Assembly of South Carolina.

Gentlemen:

We have the honor to transmit the report of the South Carolina Museum Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976. The year has seen multiplying services, important acquisitions, completion of the schematic design phase for a permanent facility, and has been a rich preparation for the creation of a major new learning resource for the State and the Southeast. We offer this report of planning, programs and services to the people of South Carolina.

STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN

In the first full year of planning work, the Museum Commission has made considerable progress in the planning process to fulfill the mandate of the Legislature to plan, construct and operate a State Museum Program reflecting the history, natural history, fine arts, scientific and natural resources of South Carolina. During this last work period the Museum Commission has completed a schematic plan for a basic museum building to be placed on land offered to the State by the City of Columbia to include and be adjacent to the existing Columbia Museum of Art and Science. The City of Columbia, through its Art Commission, has offered to the State assets valued in excess of \$6,000,000 including the land on which the current local museum is located, buildings existing on this property and a permanent loan of the collections of the current museum, as well as a commitment to continue to build the existing collections with the endowment which now exists for this purpose.

In the present plan the new building will house primarily history and natural history subjects covering the development of South Carolina from the natural history, history, and science standpoints. The building is the minimum size that any State should start with for this type endeavor, but it will provide an adequate space to tell our story. It will provide the one place in South Carolina that one can visit and understand the origins and the assets of our State and since it will be a general museum it will provide a resource for learning that will cover many areas that are not available at this time.

During this period we have talked with many experts at various levels in the educational systems of our State, with exhibit designers and other museum people and have developed a word story for the interior of the building. This word story is not yet complete and work is going on now to define the priorities in each category of the museum. For instance, realizing that we will have limited funds and limited space, we will have to set priorities on the most important events occurring in the State in each period depicted. We are now in the process of getting feedback from our educators and our historians and scientists, statewide, to try to describe in words,

with priorities, the events and phenomena that we *must* include. Once this priority system has been worked through we will then be able to go to the exhibit designers with very clear cut priorities and say to these exhibit people, "Here is the event we wish to portray, how can it be said in the most exciting and the best understood manner," and from this planning will come our exhibit designs. Along this route we will be reviewing these priorities with educators at all levels trying to tie the exhibit priorities into the curriculums being taught in each one of the disciplines. This should increase the mileage of the Museum Program because it will be tied directly to the educational materials being used in the schools. These exhibits then can be used on Educational Television Network (which we expect to use extensively because it will be just across the street) in recording and broadcasting lessons using the artifacts and the exhibits of the Museum to a very great advantage. Having this capability of recording and broadcasting directly from the Museum galleries will be a first in the United States, as no other state museum that we know of has this capability now.

During this last year we have acquired a number of objects of scientific and artistic interest for the State and a number of these are being loaned to existing museums at this time. It will be our policy to continue to circulate the collections as they develop, as well as supportive resource material for the schools as these materials are developed and requested.

It is extremely important that all South Carolinians visualize the true long-range value of such an institution as a resource long needed in our State and one that will serve as an inspiration for our young people, a sales tool for our business community, a resource for study by our universities and colleges and a source of knowledge and pleasure for all visitors.

Guy F. Lipscomb, Jr.

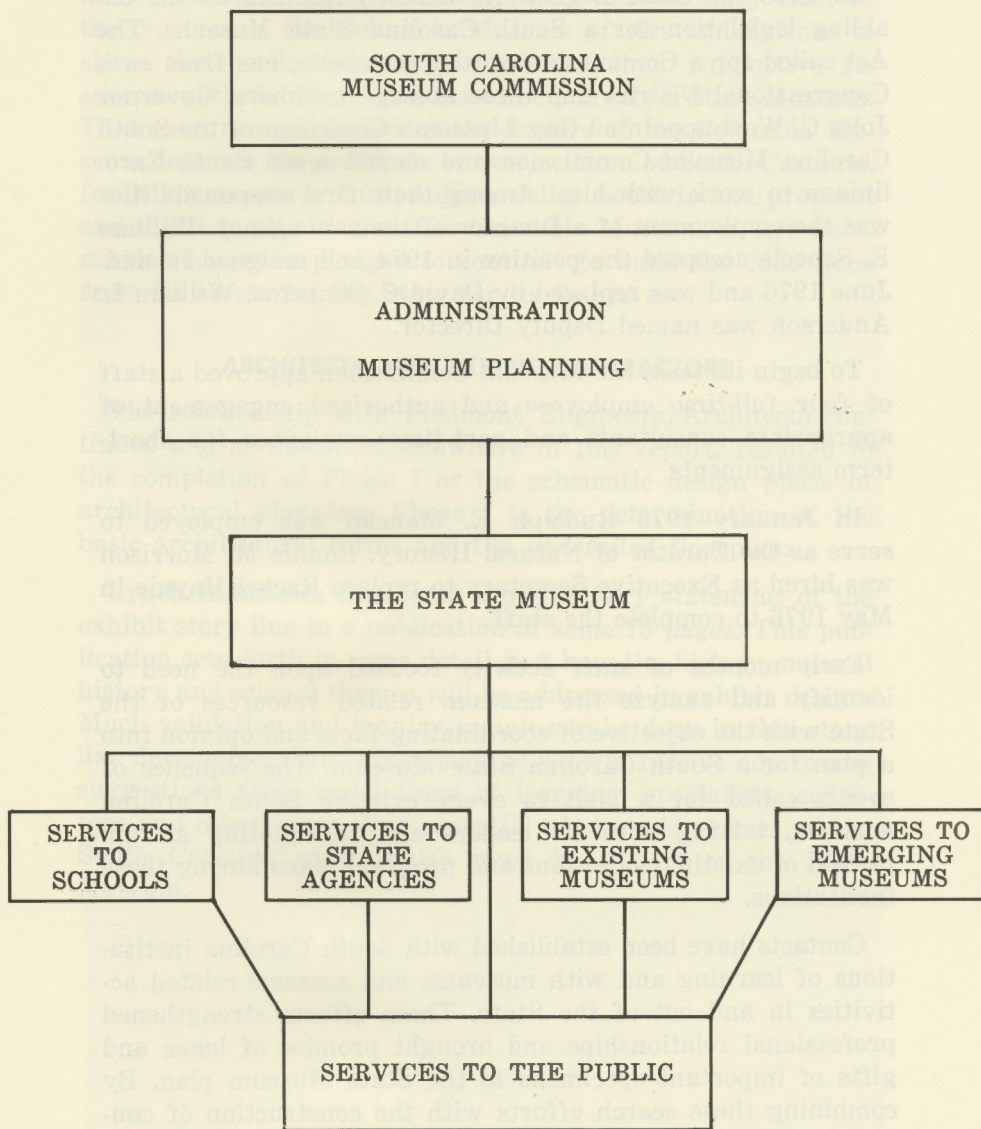
Chairman, South Carolina Museum Commission

SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM COMMISSION

Guy F. Lipscomb, Chairman Columbia At Large
Arthur Magill Mauldin District #4
Marvin D. Trapp Sumter District #5
Mrs. Lucy Hall Beaufort District #1
Dr. Leo Twiggs Orangeburg District #2
Dr. Ambrose G. Hampton, Jr. Columbia At Large
Mrs. R. Maxwell Anderson Charleston At Large

STAFF MEMBERS

Director William E. Scheele
(as of August 1976 David C. Sennema)
Deputy Director William L. Anderson
Curator of Natural History Rudolph E. Mancke
Executive Secretary Rachel M. Haynie
(as of May 1976 Bonnie M. Morrison)



DEVELOPMENT

In 1973 the State Legislature enacted Act 212 as the enabling legislation for a South Carolina State Museum. The Act called for a Commission of nine members; one from each Congressional District and three at-large members. Governor John C. West appointed Guy Lipscomb Chairman of the South Carolina Museum Commission and named seven South Carolinians to work with him. Among their first responsibilities was the employment of a Director of the new agency. William E. Scheele accepted the position in 1974 and resigned in mid-June 1976 and was replaced by David C. Sennema. William L. Anderson was named Deputy Director.

To begin its task, the Museum Commission approved a staff of four full-time employees and authorized engagement of appropriate consultants and part-time employees for short-term assignments.

In January 1975 Rudolph E. Mancke was employed to serve as the Curator of Natural History. Bonnie M. Morrison was hired as Executive Secretary to replace Rachel Haynie in May 1976 to complete the staff.

Early months of staff activity focused upon the need to identify and analyze the museum related resources of the State with the objective of coordinating facts and opinion into a plan for a South Carolina State Museum. The sequence of events called for a visit to every existing South Carolina museum, talking with its leaders and formulating an appraisal of existing collections and program plans among these institutions.

Contacts have been established with South Carolina institutions of learning and with museums and museum-related activities in and out of the State. These efforts strengthened professional relationships and brought promise of loans and gifts of important specimens to the State Museum plan. By combining these search efforts with the construction of conceptual exhibits by museum display-makers and with assistance from the private collectors in South Carolina a State Museum can be created in a reasonable time.

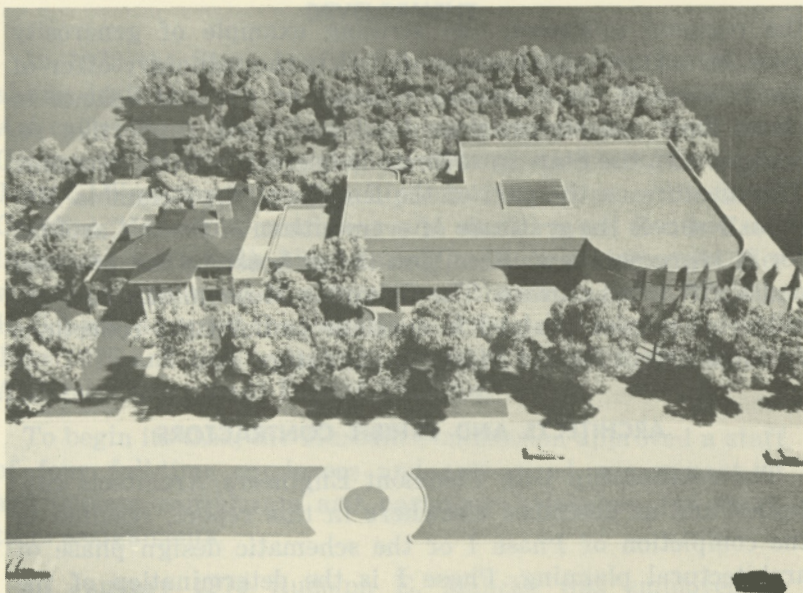
In addition to cooperation from out-of-state museums, and

the regional collectors, one striking example of generosity must be acknowledged repeatedly. It is the voluntary offer of the trustees of the Columbia Museum of Art and Science to share their collections, their land and their supportive resources with the State in order to help create a State Museum. That gesture on the part of the leaders of the Columbia Museum deserves the gratitude of every citizen of South Carolina, for it represents a multi-million dollar boost to the proposal and a gift to all citizens. The Columbia Museum of Art Commission has even pledged to continue to build the collections from its assets for the State for its future use.

ARCHITECTS AND EXHIBIT CONTRACTORS

The relationship with Piedmont Engineers/Architects continued and as described elsewhere in this report, resulted in the completion of Phase I or the schematic design phase of architectural planning. Phase I is the determination of the basic architectural forms and the *undetailed* floorplans.

Lynch Industries completed a preliminary statement of the exhibit story line in a publication of some 75 pages. This publication sets forth in some detail just how the history, natural history and science themes will be addressed in exhibit design. Much validation and inquiry remains to be done in this story line development. In future months we will receive advice and suggestions from institutions of learning, specialists, collectors and others regarding essential events and themes of the South Carolina scene which must be a part of the State Museum.



INTERIOR DESCRIPTION—STATE MUSEUM BUILDING

Your State Museum Commission can now report the completion of Phase I, the plan for the basic design of the State Museum building. The new structure will total some 62,150 square feet on two main floors and an intermediate level. The basement consists of 25,800 square feet.

There are special provisions for students. The young people and their teachers will unload from the buses at the east or Pickens Street side of the building, check their hats and coats and go directly into the 277 seat planetarium in the physical science, geography and natural history area on the lower or student level. Current plans call for continuous planetarium shows throughout the day so that our young people may enjoy a special learning experience long available to students in other States.

On this same lower or student level there are three classrooms and an amphitheater, which will be used to enhance our young people's understanding of the history of our State. The students will see a variety of exhibits depicting the men and women who risked everything to assure our freedom, to the variety and beauty that characterizes South Carolina. They will see, on the upper level, how their ancestors attempted to cut a rail tunnel through Smokehouse Mountain and failed, but not from the want of effort. They will see our 306 years of development through contemporary, narrative museum techniques.

Every care has been taken in the architectural planning to make the best possible use of the existing Columbia Museum of Art which is to be given to the State, together with the city block upon which it is located. As the plans show, the new State Museum is connected with the existing Columbia Museum and the visitor can freely pass between the old structure and the new at the intermediate level. The intention is to continue the existing exhibit areas in operation, thus preserving the excellent additions made to the Taylor House in recent years under the direction of Dr. John R. Craft. A new planetarium with expanded capacity will supplant the small

planetarium now located in the science wing of the Columbia Museum.

An interesting feature of the floorplan is the intersection of entrances that promise convenience to the visitor and economy in security personnel. A visitor entering from the north or parking lot side goes directly onto the center of the intermediate level as does the visitor entering from the South or Senate Street side. Visitors walking into the new structure from the present Art Museum also enter at the intermediate level. A major feature of the intermediate level is called the Orientation Center which will be an exhibit of particular use viewing and describing the State as a whole. Occupying over one-thousand square feet, the Orientation Center will show at a glance the main geographical/physical features and social/cultural development of South Carolina. Imagine if you will the value of this exhibit in giving your visiting friends a quick but fairly detailed overview of the State. State Officials working in the area of controlled industrial development see this Orientation Center as an important asset in their work.

The exhibits will also include a variety of scientific devices to demonstrate to the young and not-so-young, certain fundamentals of science. The visitors may see how heated air raises the balloon; how the laser beam works; how the computer plays its games; how tension and friction work. Youngsters can pedal a bicycle generator and see how electricity is generated. We believe that an effective State Museum must have entertaining and educational values, and this means that some parts of a museum can be just fun and other parts deadly serious. As Brad Washburn, Director of the Boston Science Museum, put it, "The great majority of our visitors probably will never be scientists, but they will be better lawyers, businessmen, clergymen, scoutmasters, parents, citizens—because of this fascinating glimpse of the wonders which lie constantly hidden on all sides of every one of us."

According to the American Association of Museum directory of 1975 all but 8 states of the 50 have a State Museum. The new South Carolina Museum will remedy this deficiency, and in partnership with existing regional and municipal mu-

seums, being a major new learning resource to the people of the State, preserving and reflecting the story of 300 years of development in such a way that our children and their children may appreciate the work, the crafts, the sacrifices of generations unafraid of labor and charity for the endowment of those yet unborn.

FIELD SERVICES RENDERED

Museum Commission spokesmen have appeared in more than three-fourths of South Carolina's counties during this report period. Staff and Commissioners have spoken to service organizations, historical society meetings, museum lecture audiences, college assemblies, high school groups, conservation camps, artists' guilds, travel conferences and teachers' meetings. They have answered questions and provided consulting services concerning natural history, history, art, the environment, and have explained the concept of a State Museum to audiences in many communities.

The South Carolina Museum Commission staff has assisted a dozen embryonic county museums and historical societies considering the creation of either a historic house or a local museum.

Every week finds visitors frequenting the Commission offices for evaluation and examination of collections they possess. The staff has been able to assist in this advisory capacity throughout the State. The curriculum of eight South Carolina colleges and universities have been broadened due to new awareness brought about by the Commission staff working with instructors planning courses.

The Museum Commission staff has worked with the staffs of the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, the Arts Commission, the Wildlife and Marine Resources Commission and the State Department of Education to add services to the program of those agencies.

Nature trails in state recreational areas have been planned by the Commission staff. Joint consideration of potential State Park interpretation features have been studied by Parks, Recreation and Tourism and Museum Commission

staffs. The Wildlife Commission has sought the evaluation and identification expertise of Commission staff members.

The Museum Commission publishes a quarterly Newsletter dealing with the plans and activities of the Commission as well as special events of museums throughout South Carolina. It has been well received and is distributed to approximately 8,000 persons. Two other publications have been produced. One deals with a 3-year study of the vascular plants of Spartanburg County, South Carolina. The second deals with common snakes of South Carolina. Both of these were responses to the needs expressed by people in South Carolina for such information.

An organization of naturalists (SCAN) throughout South Carolina was formed in January 1976 under the auspices of the South Carolina Museum Commission. Both amateurs and professionals come together for monthly meetings and field-trips that deal with the natural history of the State. This group is active and growing.

ACQUISITIONS BY THE MUSEUM COMMISSION DURING THE YEAR 1975-1976

The Museum Commission has acquired a number of artifacts and collections as part of its initial efforts in building a comprehensive collection.

The items acquired span a wide range of subjects. They include a magnificent set of doors from the State House, prized specially woven rugs from the era of James Byrnes' governorship, a number of valuable books, prints of natural history subjects, maps, illustrations of historic events, engravings, collections of fossils, minerals, architectural accessories from historic houses, a splendid collection of antique lighting devices, mounted specimens of birds and mammals, shells, weapons, and military accessories including arms and flags.

The extent of donations was unexpected, hence it became necessary to lease secure storage space for the articles donated to the South Carolina Museum Commission. It has not been the policy of the Commission to purchase exhibit materials,

but useful donations from concerned citizens and collectors are welcomed. It is a fact that many collectors, who have spent years assembling assets associated with one phase or another of South Carolina history, are attracted to the option of presenting or willing their treasures to the State Museum where professional care will be accorded.

A most interesting and valuable gift was the artifacts and memorabilia of the late Colonel John A. May of Aiken. Literally hundreds of interesting articles have been placed in the collection from the May estate. A full scale model of the Hunley submarine soon will go on display at Clemson University. General Wheeler's 6-pound cannon (1865) has been retrieved and awaits a thorough cleaning.

Like the Hunley, other parts of the collection are going on loan to various communities. At this time the collection of lighting devices is being prepared for exhibit at the Fairfield County Museum in Winnsboro. A nice collection of bird prints is newly-framed and soon will be on loan. It is the policy of the Museum Commission to make our collections available to museums throughout the State whenever feasible.

CONCLUSIONS

South Carolina is rich with objects depicting our historical, natural and cultural heritage but many of the State's treasures, which rightfully belong here, can now be found in collections in other states. The South Carolina Museum Commission has found that the people of this State *are* interested in contributing objects of importance to a state museum. The future museum collections are available. We must develop the means to collect, preserve and display them.

The museums already operating in South Carolina need help. Their needs vary from basic advice to sophisticated systems to financial support. A central facility, the South Carolina State Museum located in Columbia and professionally staffed, can provide a variety of services to those museums in the State which already serve a significant portion of the population.

The Museum Commission has determined that the State Museum, while carrying out its responsibilities for collecting, preserving and displaying, must be much more than a collection of dusty artifacts. It is our intention that the Museum be a dynamic organization working closely with and providing support for the activities of such groups as the Audubon Society, garden clubs, gem/mineral and historical societies, coin and stamp collectors and arts and crafts organizations. We would anticipate that these groups and many more would become affiliated with the Museum and enjoy annual events there.

South Carolina ETV enjoys an enviable national reputation as a leader in its field. We envision a close working relationship with ETV through provision of objects which will be the basis for video programs contributing to the knowledge and enjoyment of all South Carolinians.

SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM COMMISSION EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Year 1975-76

<i>Title</i>	<i>Expended</i>
Personal Services	\$ 65,660.00
Contractual Services	55,856.00
Supplies	3,557.00
Fixed Charges and Contributions	5,604.00
Equipment	16,176.00
Exhibits and Collections	3,243.00
	<hr/>
	\$150,096.00

THE SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM COMMISSION has maintained professional relationships with the following organizations during the report period.

American Association for State and Local History
 American Association of Museums
 Archeological Society of South Carolina, Inc.
 The South Carolina Regional Planning Councils
 Confederation of South Carolina Local Historical Societies
 National Endowment for the Arts
 The Smithsonian Institution
 National Endowment for the Humanities
 Southeastern Museum Conference
 South Carolina Academy of Science
 South Carolina Arts Commission
 South Carolina Federation of Museums
 South Carolina Cultural Steering Committee
 South Carolina Association of Naturalists
 Florida State Museum—Gainesville, Florida
 Florida State Division of Archives and History.

Received as information

May 31, 1972

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE
 OUTLINE OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE
 APPOINTED TO STUDY FEASIBILITY OF
 ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE MUSEUM

1. Feasibility
 - (a) Need for a State Museum
 - (b) Purpose and Function
 - (c) Mission and Program
 - (d) Existing Museums, State Departments and Agencies
 - (e) Costs: Capital and Operating
2. Establishment and Organization
 - (f) Location
 - (g) Organization: Commission and Staff
 - (h) Timetable for Establishment of a State Museum
 - (i) Financing: Capital and Operational
 - (j) 1972-1973 Procedures
3. Recommendations
 - (k) Creation of a State Museum Commission
 - (l) Appropriation for a Staff and Consultants for the Planning of Such a Museum
 - (m) Study of Site and Program
 - (n) Development of Building(s) and Full Staff
 - (o) Operation of a State Museum

REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO STUDY
 FEASIBILITY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
 STATE MUSEUM

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

The Committee has been directed by Joint Resolution of the General Assembly to study the feasibility of the establishment of a State Museum for South Carolina.

The question of the feasibility of such a museum raises several preliminary questions:

- (a) Is there a need for such a museum?
- (b) What is the purpose and function of a State Museum?
- (c) What should be the scope, program and mission of a State Museum?

- (d) Is that purpose and function being met by existing museums of other state institutions or agencies?
- (e) Can the costs of such a museum (capital and operating) be justified for the State of South Carolina?

* * * *

If the answer to the question of feasibility is affirmative, then other questions arise:

- (f) Where should such a museum be located?
- (g) How should a State Museum be organized and operated, as to governing body and staff?
- (h) What timetable should be set for the establishment of such a museum?
- (i) What can be anticipated in regard to the financing of a State Museum?
- (j) What steps should be taken for 1972-1973 toward the establishment of a State Museum?

In order to answer these and other complex questions related to the establishment and operation of a State Museum, the committee has heard several experts in the museum field, received reports from various state officials in related fields and read several treatises and studies on State Museums. The overwhelming majority of these experts were in accord as to the necessity and desirability for such a museum and the type of museum which should be established.

South Carolina has a history in which all of her citizens can take pride, and the story of South Carolina is an asset which can attract many other Americans to the State. The many facets of South Carolina's story constitute assets which can be of immeasurable value in attracting tourists to South Carolina and in the education of our own citizens and students.

In the economic sphere, the better corporations and businesses are interested in cultural developments and facilities in assessing a new location; no longer does business give consideration only to profits in determining where to locate. The needs of a company's executives and employees are of vital concern.

While it is apparent that there is need for such a museum, the exact scope and program of such a museum cannot be

pre-planned; it must evolve from an orderly and well-conceived plan of development.

South Carolina can learn a great deal in this field from what has happened in other states — for most of the states have state museums of one sort or another. The experience of other states indicates that a State Museum should be established and operated for the basic purpose of presenting the story of South Carolina in three aspects:

(1) The *history* of the state — including the Indian tribes of the Carolinas, exploration and settlement, social and political development, military events and educational and cultural evolution.

(2) The *fine arts* in the State — including architectural developments, furniture and silver, interior decoration, South Carolina artists and literature and poetry.

(3) *Natural history* and the *sciences* — including geology and archeology, botany and zoology of the state, natural resources, scientific developments and industrial advances.

The purpose and function of a State Museum is thus to tell the story of the State; if such a museum collects and displays a few artifacts and does not involve the museum visitor in anything more than a superficial story of the state, then no purpose will be served by such a museum.

If a standard of excellence is not to be followed from the outset, then there is no reason to consider the establishment of such a museum; the Department of Archives is an example of what can be done in the establishment of a similar department in the proper way and with appropriate facilities. It is fundamental that expert professional advice, guidance and consultation be obtained in the establishment of a state museum.

The general scope and mission of such a museum has been outlined above, but the details as to the program of a State Museum must be evolved under this professional guidance. Such a museum, functioning properly, will be an invaluable asset in the state's educational system; at the same time the museum can be a positive factor in attracting tourists to South Carolina.

No museum in South Carolina today fulfills the function of such a State Museum to any appreciable degree. The Gibbes Art Gallery and the Charleston Museum are primarily oriented to Charleston, and the museums in Florence, Columbia and Greenville are directed towards the fine arts in general. There is certainly no substantial overlap in the function of any existing museums, departments or agencies and a properly conceived and developed State Museum.

The function of the Department of Archives would, for example, in no way be usurped by such a museum, and a State Museum would be a valuable adjunct of the Department of Parks and Tourism. No existing commission, department or agency of state government is equipped to operate such a museum.

The scope of a State Museum should encompass everything about South Carolina, but it should also be limited to South Carolina. The things that make South Carolina distinctive and the differences between South Carolina and other states and areas should be emphasized. If all of America is exactly alike, then there would be no point in a State Museum, but South Carolina has a different history, distinctions in the fine arts and natural and scientific differences which set our state apart.

Such a museum would not impinge upon or disturb the program of any existing museum; on the contrary the resources and available material from a State Museum would give support and aid to the museums of a local nature and would supplement and undergird the programs of museums in all parts of the state.

A state museum will not be expensive at the outset — in the planning and pre-development stages; once the stage is set, then the acquisition of a suitable site, construction of building(s), development of the overall site, hiring of sufficient and suitable personnel and operating costs will require considerable appropriations. The cost of establishing and operating a State Museum will not thus be minimal.

Our study, in the light of the experience of other states, convinces us that such a museum would be an educational,

cultural and tourist facility that South Carolina must have. For too long and because of the depression which followed the Civil War, South Carolina has not been able to develop the history, the assets and the attractions of this State in the proper way.

As to the location and organization of such a museum, the Committee has reached certain tentative conclusions:

(1) A State Museum should be located in the capital of the State — particularly in the case of Columbia where the capital site was selected because of its central location. The site should be ample in size with sufficient acreage, access and parking.

(2) The organization for such a museum can take several forms, but the governing body should be independent of and separate from any existing commission or department of government.

(3) The difficulty comes in the establishment of the procedure, the timetable and the financing of the State Museum. Obviously a State Museum cannot be created in a short time; once the decision is made that South Carolina is to have a State Museum, then the planning and organization which are necessary for the proper establishment of such a museum must be undertaken. Such a study is beyond the competence or the scope of the study by this committee and can only be undertaken under the direction of professionals in the museum field hired for the purpose of developing an appropriate plan and implementing such a plan over a period of years. Any other course might result in the establishment of a State Museum without the proper objectives and without the financial planning necessary for the achievement of a State Museum in which all of our citizens could take pride and from which they could reap great benefits.

At this point therefore, the committee does not recommend the immediate establishment of a State Museum, such a recommendation would be unrealistic, wasteful and lacking in proper perspective.

The committee does recommend that the General Assembly

take steps looking toward the eventual establishment of a State Museum: these steps are as follows:

For 1972-1973

(k) Creation by statute of a State Museum Commission of nine members, consisting of six members (one from each Congressional districts); and three members at large, all to be appointed by the Governor on staggered terms.

(1) Appropriation of a sufficient budget for the year 1972-1973 to hire a director and a small staff in order to begin the development of a collection for the State Museum and plan for such establishment and to obtain appropriate professional consultation.

For 1973-74 and beyond:

(m) Study and selection of a site for the eventual establishment of the State Museum, and development of a projected program.

(n) Development of building(s) with suitable exhibit and display areas for a State Museum divided into three departments:

(i) History

(ii) Fine Arts

(iii) Natural Sciences, and expansion and organization of a professional staff for the operation of the Museum.

(o) Operation of such a museum with a sufficient staff, headed by a professional director.

* * * *

Such a program might take as long as ten years to bring into full fruition, but South Carolina is already late in the establishment of a State Museum. If we want a society which is concerned with more than the barest necessities and if we want our children and citizens to know something of their heritage, the assets of their state and the direction for South Carolina's progress into the future, a State Museum is essential for these purposes.

The Bicentennial celebration in 1976, with emphasis on South Carolina's decisive role in The American Revolution at Cowpens and King's Mountain, might be an appropriate time for such a Museum to begin its operation, but is is essential that the planning for such a museum begin *now*.

SENATE MEMBERS:

/s/ FRANK C. OWENS
 /s/ EUGENE N. ZEIGLER
 /s/ GORDON H. GARRETT

HOUSE MEMBERS:

/s/ WILSON TISON
 /s/ LUCIUS O. PORTH
 /s/ GILES P. CLEVELAND

GOVERNOR APPOINTEES:

/s/ MRS. EMILY B. JEFFERIES
 /s/ MRS. JENNIE C. DREHER
 /s/ A. T. GRAYDON

Received as information.

(R353, H1612)

**An Act To Create The South Carolina Museum Commission,
 To Provide For Its Duties And To Confirm An Appropriation
 For The Use Of The Commission.**

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. There is hereby created the South Carolina Museum Commission composed of nine members appointed by the Governor for terms of four years and until successors are appointed and qualify. One member shall be appointed from each congressional district of the State and three members shall be appointed at large. One of the at-large members shall be appointed chairman of the commission by the Governor. Vacancies for any reason shall be filled in the manner of original appointment for the unexpired term.

Notwithstanding the provisions above prescribing four-year terms for members of the commission, the members appointed from even-numbered congressional districts and one

at-large member other than the chairman shall be initially appointed for terms of two years only.

SECTION 2. The commission shall meet at least quarterly and at such other times as the chairman shall designate. Members shall elect a vice chairman and such other officers as they may deem necessary. They shall be paid such per diem, mileage and subsistence as provided by law for boards, committees and commissions.

SECTION 3. The primary function of the commission shall be the creation and operation of a State Museum reflecting the history, fine arts and natural history and the scientific and industrial resources of the State, mobilizing expert professional advice and guidance and utilizing all available resources in the performance of this function.

SECTION 4. To carry out its assigned functions, the commission is authorized to:

(1) Establish a plan for, create and operate a State Museum;

(2) Elect an executive officer for the commission, to be known as the director;

(3) Make rules and regulations for its own government and the administration of its museum;

(4) Appoint, on the recommendation of the director, all other members of the staff;

(5) Adopt a seal for use in official commission business;

(6) Control the expenditure in accordance with law of such public funds as may be appropriated to the commission;

(7) Accept gifts, bequests and endowments for purposes consistent with the objectives of the commission;

(8) Make annual reports to the General Assembly of the receipts, disbursements, work and needs of the commission; and

(9) Adopt policies designed to fulfill the duties and attain the objectives of the commission as established by law.

SECTION 5. The director of the commission shall be the director of the State Museum when such facility comes into existence and his qualifications shall reflect an ability to serve in that capacity. Compensation for the director shall be determined by the General Assembly.

SECTION 6. The appropriation for the State Museum provided in item 28, Section 74 of Act 1555 of 1972 is hereby confirmed for the use of the commission created in this act and shall be available for use through the fiscal year 1973-1974.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect upon approval by the Governor.

In the Senate House the 3rd day of May
In the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-three.

L. MARION GRESSETTE,

President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

SOLOMON BLATT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved the 7th day of May, 1973.

JOHN C. WEST,

Governor.